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Local History & Genealogy Department
Faggard Family History

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ENTER ALL DATA IN THIS ORDER:
DATES: 14 Apr 1794
To indicate that a child is an ancestor of the family representative, place an "X" behind the number pertaining to that child.

NAMES: WATSON, John Henry
PLACES: Sharon, Windsor, VI

HUSBAND John Faggard
Born 1802 Place S.C.
Chr. Place
Marr. Place
Died Place
Bur. Place
HUSBAND'S FATHER HUSBAND'S MOTHER
HUSBAND'S OTHER WIVES

WIFE ~~Betsy Murphy~~ (?) Lucinda Denny
Born Place
Chr. Place
Died by 1850 Place
Bur. Place
WIFE'S FATHER WIFE'S MOTHER
WIFE'S OTHER HUSBANDS

CHILDREN

| SEX M F | CHILDREN List Each Child (Whether Living or dead) in Order of Birth SURNAME (CAPITALIZED) GIVEN NAMES | WHEN BORN | | | WHERE BORN | | | DATE OF FIRST MARRIAGE | WHEN DIED | | |
|---------------|---|-----------|-------|------|----------------|--------|------------------|------------------------|------------|--------|------|
| | | DAY | MONTH | YEAR | TOWN | COUNTY | STATE OR COUNTRY | TO WHOM | DAY | MONTH | YEAR |
| 1 | Katherine | | | 1834 | | | | DANSON WALTERS | | | |
| 2 | Absalom | | | 1836 | | | | | | | |
| 3 | William (CSA) | 13 Mar | | 1837 | Jackson County | | | Miss. Susan E. | 7 May 1865 | 20 Apr | 1885 |
| 4 | George | | | 1840 | | | | | | | |
| 5 | John | | | 1842 | | | | | | | |
| 6 | Elizabeth | | | 1844 | | | | | | | |
| 7 | Anna | | | 1846 | | | | | | | |
| 8 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 11 | | | | | | | | | | | |

SOURCES OF INFORMATION
Census - 1850

OTHER MARRIAGES

FAMILY GROUP RECORD

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SUMTER COUNTY, ALABAMA WILLS

Rhoda [Faggard] wife and consort of *Ransom Faggard*, *Lucy Ann [Allen]* and *Joseph Allen*...

I, *Joseph Allen*...do constitute my beloved son *William J. Allen* my lawful executor...to hold, keep in possession until my beloved son *Joseph Allen* becomes of and arrives to the age of eighteen years of age or departs this life. And this my said executor is to school said infant son *Joseph Allen*... Wit.: *Robert Hill*, *Richard Powell* [Will probated October 18, 1845] *Price Williams*, Clerk

Josiah Freeman, p. 266 (p. 395)

28th December 1838 In the name of God Amen, I *Josiah Freeman* of the County of Edgecomb and State of North Carolina...I lend to my beloved wife *Sarah Freeman* during her natural life one half of any home tract of land which I bought of *James Davis*, *Philip Conaway*, *Sterling Waller*, *Edward Waller*, *Margaret Waller*, *Jesse Pushe* and wife, containing eight hundred and twenty nine acres more or less...likewise the following negroes viz—*Seifas*, *Stephen*, *Jinny*, *Reubin*, *Fanny*, *Laura*, *Rachel Western*, *Charles*, *Luque*, *Rheiley*, *Warren*, *Oliver*, *Rhody*, and *Tamey*...

I lend to my affectionate son-in-law *Willie Summerlin* and my daughter *Elizabeth [Summerlin]* his wife, during their natural lives the following slaves viz—*Fanny*, *Mariah*, *July*, *Young Hannah*, *Dicy*, *Toby*, *Esther* and *Buck*...I lend to my affectionate son-in-law *James Bridges* and my daughter *Mellisa [Bridges]* his wife during their natural lives the following negroes viz—*Virgil*, *Lucy* and children. *Mary* and two children, *Frankey* and *Sophy*...

Item 5th, I lend to my affectionate son-in-law *William Knight* and my daughter *Emerline [Knight]* his wife during their natural lives the following negroes viz *Nicy*, *Jerry*, *Bill*, *Jacob*, *Penelope*, *Rose*, and *Little Jacob*, *Patience*, *Ephraim*, *Lewis*, *Harriet*, and *Sabry*.....Item 6th, I lend to my affectionate son *Joseph John Freeman* during his natural life the tract of land lying on Fishing Creek which I bought of *Spencer D. Cotton* containing six hundred and forty three acres more or less also the following negroes viz—*Sam*, *Milley*, *Isaac*, *Meriah*, *Cherry*, *Caroline*, *Jude*, *Anthony*, *Haywood*, *Drew*, *Martha*, *Sarah*, *Anson*, *Miles*, and *Tom* and *Hilliard*...Item 7th, I lend to my beloved grandson *Augustine Whitehead* the remaining half of my home tract of land and at the death of my beloved wife *Sarah Freeman* that part of said home tract of land loaned to

Will Book 1—1828-1851

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her and the following negroes viz, *Moorning*, *Ralph*, *Mary*, *Everett*, *Amanda*, *Harriet*, and *Pleasant*...

Item 8th, It is also my will that the Rodes Tract of land and the place I bought of *Patsy Fledwood* be sold to the highest bidder and the proceeds to be equally divided between the children of *Elizabeth Summerlin* and *Mellisa Bridges*. Item 9th, It [is] also my will that *Big Sam* and *Isaac* should be sold and proceeds to be equally divided between my legal heirs. Item 10th, I lend to my affectionate daughters *Elizabeth Summerlin*, *Mellisa Bridges*, *Emerline Knight* and son *Joseph Jno. Freeman* and grandson *Augustine Whitehead* during their natural lives all the balance of my negroes not otherwise disposed of in my last will and testament. Also all the negroes which I have loaned to beloved wife *Sarah Freeman* after her death to be equally divided between them...Item 12th, It is my will that my son *Joseph Jno. Freeman*, my beloved wife *Sarah Freeman* and old friend *Redding Sugg* should be my executors...Signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of *James Bilbry, Sen.* and *Josiah Lawrence*.

Edgecomb County Court, May Term 1839. A paper writing purporting to be the last will and testament of *Josiah Freeman* was exhibited in open court and proved by the oaths of *James Bilbry, Sen.*, and *Josiah Lawrence* and ordered to be recorded. *J. O. Bell*, C.C. State of North Carolina, Edgecomb County. I, *John Norfleet*, Clerk of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for said county do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the last will and testament of *Josiah Freeman*, deceased...In testimony whereof I have subscribed my name hereunto and affixed my seal of office at office in the Town of Tarborough this the 4th day of November A.D. 1845...

I, *Lewis D. Wilson*, Chairman of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for said county do hereby certify that *John Norfleet* whose genuine signature is subscribed to the above certificate... [Will recorded in Sumter County Alabama December 24, 1845]

John Rhodes, p. 271 (p. 400, 414)

In the name of God Amen. I, *John Rhodes*, of the County of Wake [North Carolina] do make and ordain the following to be my last will and testament. I will and devise to my wife *Nancy Rhodes* that part of my lands lying south of the road leading from Raleigh to Hillsboro. Likewise, I will and devise to my wife three negroes: *Old Ned*, *Catey*, and *Hannah*.

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People Index of Jackson Co, Mississippi, compiled by Else J. Martin

FAGGARD, Cleveland D., *Chronicle Star, Obituary*, 25 May 1956

Cleveland D. Faggard, 56, evaporator operator at International Paper Company, was found dead at his residence in Kreole Friday evening. A Coroner's inquest conducted by Roy T. O'Bryant, coroner, returned a verdict of death from a self-inflicted gunshot wound. There was no evidence given as to the reason. A note was found.

A native of Wade, he had been a resident of Moss Point for 33 years. He was a member of the Baptist Church. His wife died last August.

Survivors are four sons, one daughter, listed below...

J. D. Faggard, Moss Point

C. D. Faggard, Moss Point

Norris Faggard, Moss Point

Wyndol Faggard, student at Southern College

Mrs. (Opal) Raymond Outzen, Pascagoula

His mother, 3 brothers, 4 sisters:

Mrs. W. J. Faggard, Kreole, mother

J. H. Buddy Faggard, Kreole

J. A. Johnny Faggard, Moss Point

A. V. Faggard, Lockport, La

Mrs. Annie Mae Hamilton, Kreole

Mrs. Lois Lambert, New Orleans

Mrs. Graham Rape, Moss Point

Mrs. J. P. McCool, Kreole

And 5 grandchildren

Funeral was held at Moss Point Fails Chapel with **Rev. J. P. Kirkland**, pastor of Kreole Baptist officiating. Pallbearers were **Doc Miles, Melvin Gibson, Ollie Taylor, H. A. Wilkes, Wesley Bush** and **Steve Knight**. *Buried in Caswell Springs Cemetery, Wade.*

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(Confederate.)
27 Miss.
Abraham Faggard
Co. A, 27 Reg't Mississippi Inf.
Company Muster Roll
for the organization named above,
from Jan. 4 to Feb. 4, 1863.
at Pascagoula
by whom J. D. Williams
for 3 months or thereabout
paid: J. D. Williams
for what time Dec. 31, 1862.
present or absent Present.
Remarks:

(Confederate.)
27 Miss.
Abraham Faggard
Co. A, 27 Reg't Mississippi Inf.
Company Muster Roll
for the organization named above,
from March 5 to April 5, 1863.
at Pascagoula
by whom J. D. Williams
for 3 months or thereabout
paid: J. D. Williams
for what time Feb. 27, 1863.
present or absent Present.
Remarks:

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That the business of the nation is turning more and more to highway transportation is indicated by statistics on motor-vehicle registration as of July 1, compiled by the Bureau of Public Roads of the United States Department of Agriculture. Registration of passenger cars, taxis, busses, and motor trucks totalled 10,620,471 on this date, an increase of 157,176, which is a healthy growth, as the first half of the year is the off season for registration of new vehicles.

The surprising fact, however, is that of the 157,174 increase in registration, motor trucks constituted 116,701, against 35,030 passenger cars and 5,443 taxis and busses. This means an increase of over 16 per cent of the number of motor trucks at the beginning of the year. Figures are not available to show what part of the increase of 5,443, or nearly 11 per cent, in the taxi and bus registration is due to the increase in the number of busses traversing rural and suburban routes, but it is very probable that a considerable part of the increase is due to the development of this new form of transportation.

It has been frequently said that the traffic is always ready and waiting when good roads are built, and that the commercial vehicle as a class is more handicapped by lack of good roads than the pleasure vehicle. The increase in the registration of commercial vehicles, coupled with the present activity in highway construction, seems to bear out this statement in the opinion of department officials.

The table of statistics issued by the bureau shows a registration of 9,467,874 private cars, 55,990 taxis and busses, and 1,096,605 motor trucks, making a total of 10,620,471. Motor cycles are not included, there being 149,924 against 196,231 at the beginning of the year.

The only part of this country's food supply raised by the middle-man is the price.

The woman who wants to run everything usually balks at the lawn mower.

Uncle Sam says each citizen should have \$39.93. If you haven't your per capita ask your wife. She may have frisked your pants.

We don't know how many people will agree with us, but to our way of thinking even a homely woman is prettier than a pretty man.

Every farmer around should have an auto. Then he can get away from home on Sunday before his town acquaintances can motor out to spend the day with him.

HOMESTEAD NOTICE.

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Jackson, Miss.
Sept. 23, 1922.

Notice is hereby given that Susan E. Faggard, of Wade, Miss., who, on March 7, 1919, made adjoining farm homestead entry, No. 08079, for NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Section 3, A. F. to S $\frac{1}{2}$ of SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE $\frac{1}{4}$ and N $\frac{1}{2}$ of NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of SW $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW $\frac{1}{4}$ and eight acres in Southeast corner of SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW $\frac{1}{4}$, all in Section 3, Township 5 South, Range 6 West, St. Stephens Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Three Year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Chancery Clerk of Jackson County, at Pascagoula, Mississippi, on the 4th day of November, 1922.

Claimant names as witnesses:

W. F. Casiley, L. L. Waltman, Eugene E. Parker, S. D. Coleman, all of Wade, Mississippi.

WILLIAM O. LEGON,

9-29-5c Register.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE.

No. 3850.

The State of Mississippi:

To James Benson and Lucindia Hogan:

You are hereby commanded to be and appear before the Chancery Court of Jackson County, Miss., upon the First Monday of December, 1922, to show cause if any you can why the final account of C. E. Chidsey, Administrator, of the estate of Richard Benson, deceased, in cause No. 3850, should not be approved and allowed as prayed for therein, said final account now being on file in said cause.

Witness my hand and seal of said Court, upon this the 22nd day of September, 1922.

FRED TAYLOR,

Chancery Clerk.

9-29-5c

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMS.

The United States Civil Service Commission announces an open competitive examination to be held at



They are
GOOD!

10

CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL HOLDS ENTERTAINMENT

A box supper given at Wilson Consolidated school netted sixty-five dollars, nished entertainment for school patrons who attended tributed to the success of it. A pleasing program was connection with the supper, tentend of Education, A. I having part on the progr short talk. Prof. W. M. B principal of the Woodrov school.

Mr. Harry W. Mallette cleave has purchased and a county map to the school, according to staten the county superintendent Mr. Matle btought the m Mr. J. W. Zink of Pascag has had drawn up and print plete and comprehensive m county.

Going It Too Har

Overwork, worry, overe lack of exercise and slee sponsible for much kidn If your back aches and th seem weak, rest up and u Kidney Pills.

R. L. White, prop. of but Delmas Ave., Pascaguola, suffered from kidney tro believe heavy lifting was I had a dull ache in the sr back that made me mi heard of Doan's Kidney gave them a trial. I four be just as advertised greatly relived me. I a recommend Doan's." given March 19, 1914.)

On March 6, 1922, Mr. "Since using and rec Doan's several years ago, haven't bothered me. I use a few Doan's to flu neys and they ward off of the trouble."

Price 60c, at all deal simply ask for kidney re Doan's Kidney Pills—the Mr. White had. Foster-M Mrs., Buffalo, N. Y. (E

NON-RESIDENT NO

No. 4284.

The State of Mississippi, To unknown persons a

Pascagoula Chronicle Star

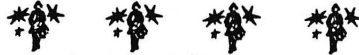
Sep 29, 1922

Faggard File

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THE NORTH CAROLINA GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY JOURNAL

VOLUME IV, NO. 1



FEBRUARY 1978

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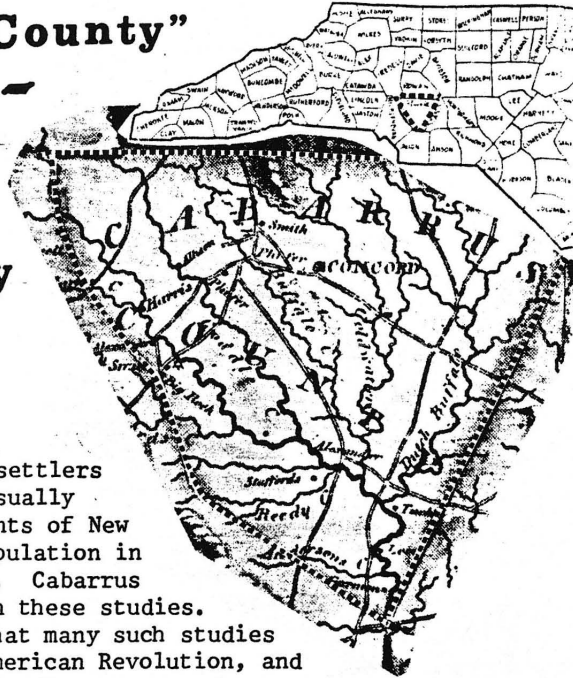
Editor: B. Ransom McBride

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The "Most German County" in North Carolina— CABARRUS— at the Close of the Eighteenth Century

by Bruce W. Barnes¹

Scholars who study the role of German settlers in the history of North Carolina are usually quite familiar with the early settlements of New Bern and Salem and the large German population in early Orange, Rowan and Anson counties. Cabarrus county², however, is often neglected in these studies. A primary reason may rest in the fact that many such studies concentrate on the period before the American Revolution, and Cabarrus was not even formed until 1792. However, another reason is probably because its place names give the impression of other than Teutonic



¹The author grew up in Cabarrus county, N.C., but has since become a world traveler. He has set foot in forty countries and territories and has visited all of the continents except Antarctica. He has traveled as a soldier, missionary, student and tourist and has studied in Germany, Egypt, Australia and Mexico. He earned an A.B. in History at Presbyterian College in South Carolina, an M.A. in Social Sciences at Appalachian State University in Boone, N.C. in 1965, and received a Zertifikat Deutsch als Fremdsprache at Goethe Institut in Lueneburg, Germany. He was a Fulbright Scholar to the United Arab Republic(Egypt) in 1968 and a Fulbright teacher to Australia in 1971-73. He has received several other grants and fellowships in the United States and is a current member of four academic associations, including the Oriental Institute at the University of Chicago. He is presently teaching world geography and urban studies at North High School in Akron, Ohio.

²Bill Sharpe, A New Geography of North Carolina, Sharpe Publishing Company, Raleigh, N.C., 1954, Vol. I, pp 25. The county was named for Stephen CABARRUS, who was the Speaker of the Legislature and cast the deciding vote in favor of a new county (subsequently named Cabarrus) being formed from Mecklenburg, after the Legislature had been evenly divided. CABARRUS was of French descent, and although his ancestors may not have been involved, it is interesting to note that the French armies over one hundred years before had devastated the region of Germany from which many of the ancestors of the German settlers in this county had emigrated; the map of Cabarrus county on the upper right of this page has been taken from the Price-Strother Map of 1808 of North Carolina. Information for this map was derived in the late eighteenth century(1792-1799).

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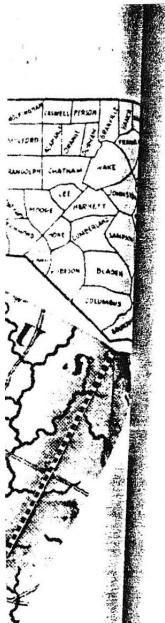
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influence. Both Cabarrus and Concord (the county seat)³ are of French origin, while the large municipality of Kannapolis, which was not established until the twentieth century, has a Greek sound to it. Mount Pleasant,⁴ a town settled about 1750, is an English name. Why, then, did William H. GEHRKE discuss at length the German influence in Cabarrus County in his excellent master's thesis at the University of North Carolina in 1934? He wrote:

"In 1792 the Dutch side of Mecklenburg was set off as Cabarrus County. Since 1795 the new county had 588 free polls,⁵ the dominating majority of the inhabitants must have been Germans. Thus at the close of the eighteenth century, Cabarrus was the 'most German' County in North Carolina."⁶

Who were the "Dutch" or German settlers, and why in the eighteenth century did they settle in what today is Cabarrus County? I believe that the German-speaking people came because they were seeking cheaper land to farm, which in those times meant better economic conditions. Demographers describe this as push and pull. Bad or poor opportunities tend to push people out, while good economic conditions elsewhere tend to pull people into that area.

One must look back to the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries to understand the conditions which resulted in the migration of Germans to the colony of Carolina. Zeitgeist is the German word that means "the spirit of the times." It is not easy for the average person to acquire this feeling when looking back at either Europe or the American colonies as they were in that time. Recently, for example, while looking over family documents with one of my aunts in a search for my family's past, she commented: "Look at the X's. Surely they could write their names, couldn't they?"

³Sharpe, A New Geography of North Carolina, p. 25. After Cabarrus County was formed from Mecklenburg in 1792, the Scots in the West and the Germans in the East contended for the courthouse. There was a compromise, and the county seat was built halfway between the contenders. It was named Concord in honor of their good will.

⁴William S. Powell, The North Carolina Gazeteer, The University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill, 1968, p. 340. Powell states that Mount Pleasant was settled about 1750 by Germans from Pennsylvania. Germans also founded two schools there, Collegiate Institute and Mount Amoena Seminary. The old buildings were still standing when I was growing up in Cabarrus County.

⁵Cabarrus County Court Minutes, 20 July 1796.

⁶William H. GEHRKE, "The Beginnings of the Pennsylvania German element in Rowan and Cabarrus Counties, North Carolina," Pennsylvania Magazine of History, Vol. VIII, 1934, p. 369. The Germans were the leading group in North Carolina in 1900. John Hawgood, The Tragedy of German-America, New York, Avon Press and New York Times, 1969, p. 83.

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The eighteenth century in Europe and America was hardly different from the Middle Ages. Although there were great scientific inventions, they had little effect on the majority of the people. Printing and paper had been invented, and the use of the vernacular was making its beginning. Nevertheless, the great mass of people in the eighteenth century were illiterate, as there were no national systems of education, free, compulsory and secular.⁷

There was international trade, as ships from Europe sailed all over the world. Articles were still made by hand and were transported by animals on the land and by sailing vessels on the seas. This commercial revolution produced little change in the life of the average man. The majority of the people were still peasants and artisans.⁸

Religious freedom was still not known in Europe. The people conformed to the religion of the king or ruler in their part of the world. The people were taxed for the support of the established church. On the continent of Europe the Governments were monarchical, and the modern western European nations as we now know them had not come into being.⁹

In the eighteenth century, Germany did not exist as a nation. It was a conglomeration of duchies, cities and small states ruled by different factions or nations. The Duchy of Hanover, for example, came under the rule of George I in 1714, when the crown of England descended to the Protestant house of Hanover. Both George I and his son, George II, much preferred Hanover to England as a place of residence. George III, however, was more British in outlook than either his father or grandfather, although he did marry a German girl, Charlotte Sophia (1744-1818),¹⁰ of the Duchy of Mecklenburg-Strelitz in 1761. Germany was not to be a united country until 1871, when it consisted of 25 states- four kingdoms, five grand duchies, 13 duchies and principalities, and three free cities plus Alsace-Lorraine.¹¹

How did the Germans come to settle in the piedmont of North Carolina? My search for the answers to these questions has come about in recent years, although several writers in past years have written excellent accounts about this migration.¹²

⁷Salwyn G. Schapiro, Modern and Contemporary European History, Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston, MA, 1942, p. 3.

⁸Ibid., p. 4.

⁹Ibid.

¹⁰Powell, NC Gazeteer, pp 100, 318. The county of Mecklenburg and its county seat of Charlotte, NC, were named after Sophia Charlotte of Mecklenburg, queen of George III, King of Great Britain and Ireland.

¹¹William M. Langer, An Encyclopaedia of World History, Houghton Mifflin Company, Cambridge, MA, 1958, p. 688.

¹²G.D. Bernheim, History of the German Settlement and the Lutheran Church in North and South Carolina, Philadelphia, The Lutheran Bookstore, 1872; Gehrke, see footnote No. 5; Carl Hammer, Jr., Rhinelanders on the Yadkin, the Story of the Pennsylvania Germans in Rowan and Cabarrus, Salisbury, Rowan Printing Company, 1943; Robert W. Ramsey, Carolina Cradle: Settlement of the Northwest Carolina Frontier 1747-1762, The University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill, 1964.

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When I was growing up in Lexington and Concord, N.C., I never thought about names of nationalities until I entered high school. My childhood friends had last names like BOST, SUTHER, EBERHARDT, BARRINGER, GOODMAN and WIDEHOUSE. My mother's name had been FAGGART, and an uncle who lived next door had this same surname.

I used to work for my mother's uncle, doing odd jobs. He was a prolific talker, and I had heard of his exploits as a naval man during World War I and later on as a policeman in Concord, N.C. One day, he really caught my interest by telling me about our family tree. His story recited something like this: "We are all flatheaded Dutchmen. A long time ago, two brothers came over here from Rotterdam to Philadelphia. They later settled in what is now Cabarrus County." He added that his "relations spoke a broken English" when he was a boy.

It was year's later before I found out the real story behind what my uncle had said that day. The ancestors on my mother's side of the family, who were Germans from Waldorf, Baden,¹³ came from Rotterdam to Philadelphia on a ship named "Two Brothers" in 1751.¹⁴ I later became a history teacher, and the lesson I learned from the above has been valuable. Despite the lack of facts in the story told by my mother's uncle, he told it in such an interesting way that he inspired in me, at an early age, a love of history.

German Migration--Europe to the North American Colonies

There are generally several causes for the migrations of people. Rarely does one event cause people to move in mass exodus the way the German-speaking people did to North America in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. In reviewing these movements of my ancestors, it seems that they were infected with wanderlust in much the same way as I am in the twentieth century. For example, Jacob FEGERT, my ancestor who came to America, was born in Waldorf, Baden. His father was born in Marburg, Hesse Cassel, while his grandfather was born in Lamsbedt, Hanover.¹⁵

In general, the two main causes of migration to America appeared to be the burdensome economic conditions, especially those of the masses, and a tyrannized, unstable religious life.¹⁶ Both of these causes were often both the root and consequence of European wars.

¹³W. Woods, Faggart Genealogy (Quebec: Tower Publishing Co., 1947), Chart No. I.

¹⁴Daniel I. Rupp, Thirty Thousand Names of Emigrants in Pennsylvania (Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1965), pp 257-259; Ralph Bever Strassburger, Pennsylvania Pioneers (Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1966), pp 465-466.

¹⁵Woods, Faggart Genealogy, Chart No. I.

¹⁶Gehrke, "The Beginnings of the Pennsylvania German Element in Rowan and Cabarrus Counties, N.C.," p. 355; Albert B. Faust, The German Element in the United States (New York: Reprint by Arno Press, Inc., 1969), p. 60.

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Gravestone of my first ancestor to Cabarrus County, St. John's Lutheran Church Cemetery, Mt. Pleasant, NC

German text translation: Selig sind die Toten, die in dem Herrn sterben von nun an. Ja, der Geist spricht, dass sie ruhen von ihre Arbeit; denn ihre Werke folgen ihnen nach. (From: Das Neue Testament und die Psalmen, Privilegierte Wurttembergische Bibelanstalt, Stuttgart, Germany, 1956.-verse from Offenbarung 14, 13)

English translation: From henceforth happy are the dead who die in the Lord. Happy indeed, says the Spirit, for they rest from their labours and their deeds go with them. (From: J.B. Phillips, The New Testament in Modern English, The Macmillan Co., NY, 1965.-verse from The Book of Revelation 14, 13.

Photo by the author.



Reverse of gravestone on left.

1790
HIR: LIGTBEGRABEN
ANNAMARIAFI
SCHERNGEWESEN
E:FRAU:DES:IACOBFEGE
D : N:IST:GEBORN:IM I
AHR:1736:IN:EHE:HAT:SI
E:GELEBD 4:IAHRKINDE
R IMIAHR 1790
IST: SIEGESTORBEN: IN
ERDEMBERH

English translation: Here lies buried Anna Maria FISCHER, the former wife of Jacob FEGERT. She was born in 1736. She lived in matrimony 64 years. Children _____. She died in the year 1790.

(The interpretation and the photo are by the author)

Illustration

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During the War of the League of Augsburg (1689-98), contending armies, which destroyed the cities of Mannheim, Heidelberg, Worms and Speyer along the Rhine, combined with the severe winter of 1688-89 to drive nearly five hundred thousand Germans from their homes into the snow.¹⁷ Fifteen years earlier (1673), the armies of Louis XIV had devastated the same area, including the famous castle at Heidelberg, which has never been rebuilt to this day.¹⁸



Ruins of Heidelberg Castle

The War of the Spanish Succession (1701-14) combined with a terrible winter (1705-09) again to drive thousands from their homes. Many persons and animals froze to death in sub-zero conditions.¹⁹ Changes in political power as the results of war also often resulted in changes of religious orientation for the losers and persecutions for those who were not of the new rulers' faith. For example, when Catholic heads were installed in the duchies and cities, the Protestants were oppressed.²⁰ Under conditions such as these, the desire of the sufferers for emigration to other lands was overwhelming. In 1709, fifteen thousand

persons left for Rotterdam and subsequently embarked for England. When one visits the region from Heilbronn to the Rhine, the cities and towns are relatively new, and there are few remains of the historic past.

My ancestors left their homeland for Pennsylvania in 1751 at a time between wars. Their reasons for leaving could not be directly linked to the conditions of war, but no doubt the glowing tales of "greener pastures" in America must have encouraged them to leave.

By 1750, William PENN's colony of Pennsylvania had attracted seventy to eighty thousand Germans.²¹ Since the majority of them could not read or write, it is doubtful that the printing press played a role in their migration. By 1750, another technique was employed to promote immigration. Newlanders (Neulaender) were people who could speak German, were well addressed and paid for their work of luring Germans to migrate to the English colonies in America. For every head they could deliver to Amsterdam or Rotterdam, they would receive a certain sum of money from the merchants. It is known that these Neulaender were active in Wuerttemberg and vicinity. They promised the people that in this new land they

¹⁷Hammer, Rhinelanders, pp 14-15.

¹⁸Lucy Forney Bittinger, The Germans in Colonial Times (Philadelphia: R.B. Lippincott Company, 1901), p. 18. I have visited this castle(see photograph) twice—once when a soldier in 1955 and again in 1976 while serving as an assistant for the University of Akron's "Classrooms Around the World." (Photo by author)

¹⁹Ibid, p. 64.

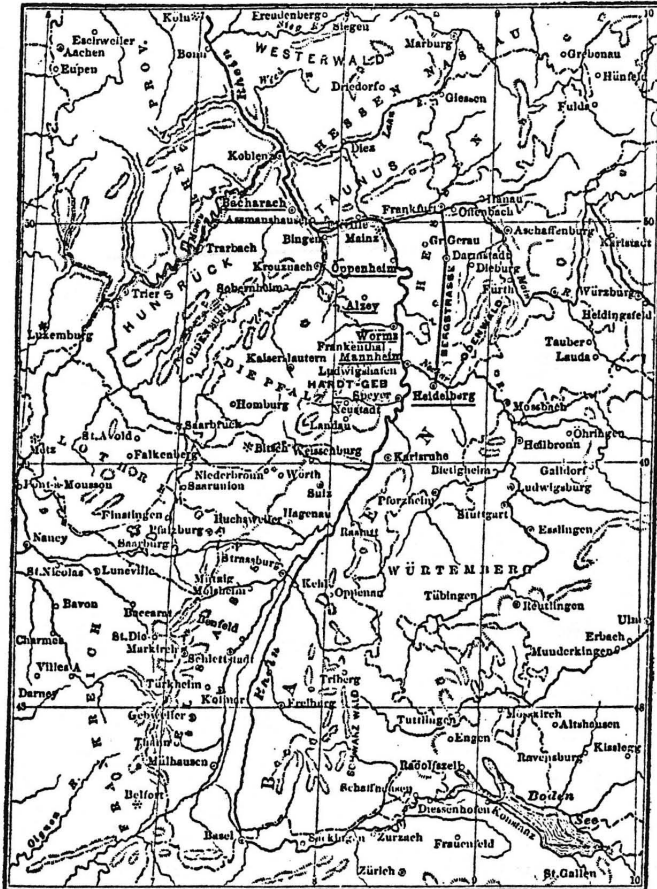
²⁰Ibid, p. 18.

²¹Gehrke, p. 357.

would have everything that they wished for, and that everyone would become as rich as a nobleman.²² One could see how this method would be more effective than

the printed word, since few of the peasants could read or write.

Gottlieb MITTLEBERGER wrote an interesting account of the journey from the Rhine to Philadelphia. He stressed the plight of the "redemptioners." He recorded



The Palatinate and the Center of German Emigration in the 18th Century²³

This journey lasts from the beginning of May to the end of October, fully half a year, amid such hardships as no is able to describe adequately with their misery.

The cause is because the Rhine-boats from Heilbronn to Holland have to pass 36 custom-houses, at all of which the ships are examined, which it is done when it suits the custom-house officials. In the meantime the ships with the people are detained long, so that the passengers have to spend much money.

When the ships come to Holland, they are detained there likewise 5 or 6 weeks....

Both in Rotterdam and in Amsterdam the people are packed densely, like herring so to say, in the large sea-vessels. One

person receives a place scarcely 2 feet width and 6 feet length in the bedstead, while many a ship carries four to six hundred souls; not to mention the innumerable implements, tools, provisions, water barrels and other things which likewise occupy much space.

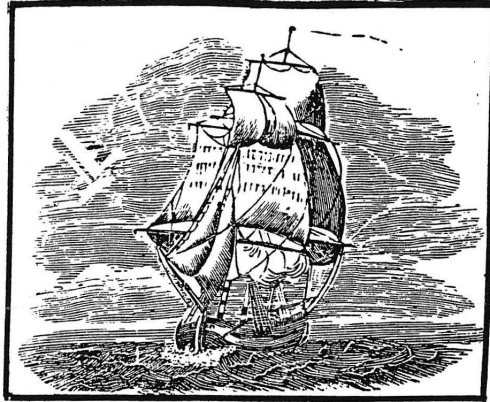
On account of contrary winds it takes the ships sometimes 2, 3, and 4 weeks to make the trip from Holland to Kaupp (Cowes) in England. But when the wind is good, they get there in 8 days or even sooner.... Many suffer

²²Letter from Peter Brumholtz, 21 May 1751, found in Reports of the United German Evangelical Lutheran Congregations in North America (Hallesche Nachrichten Series No. 2), pp 412-14; Hammer, Rhinelanders, p. 22.

²³From Albert B. Faust, The German Element in the United States, p. 61.

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want already on the water between Holland and Old England.



When the ships have for the last time weighed their anchors near the city of Kaupp (Cowes) in Old England, the real misery begins with the long voyage. For from there the ships, unless they have good wind, must often sail 8, 9, 10, to 12 weeks before they reach Philadelphia. But even with the best wind the voyage lasts 7 weeks.

But during the voyage there is on board these ships terrible misery, stench, fumes, horror, vomiting, many kinds of seasickness, fever, dysentery, headache, heat, constipation, boils, scurvy, cancer, mouth-rot, and

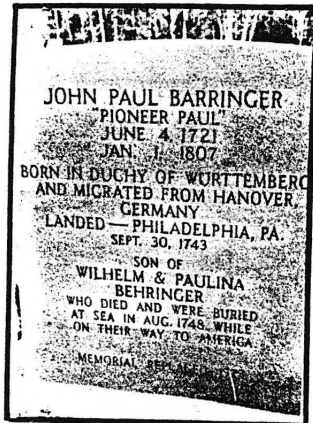
the like, all of which comes from old and sharply salted food and meat, also from very bad and foul water, so that many die miserably.

Add to this want of provisions, hunger, thirst, frost, heat, dampness, anxiety, want, afflictions and lamentations, together with other trouble, as c.v. the lice abound so frightfully, especially on sick people, that they can be scraped off the body. The misery reaches the

climax when a gale rages for 2 or 3 nights and days, so that everyone believes that the ship will go to the bottom with all human beings on board. In such a visitation the people cry and pray most piteously....

At length, when, after a long and tedious voyage, the ships come in sight of land, so that the promontories can be seen, which the people were so eager and anxious to see, all creep from below on deck to see the land from afar, and they weep for joy, and pray and sing, thanking and praising God. The sight of land makes the people on board the ship especially the sick and half-dead, well again so that their hearts leap within them, they shout and rejoice, and are content to bear their misery in patience, in the hope that they may soon reach the land in safety. But alas!

When the ships have landed at Philadelphia after their long voyage, no one is permitted to leave them except



Gravestone-Mt. Pleasant, NC
St. John's Lutheran Church²⁴

²⁴From photo by author. This shows the route of most of the migration from a duchy which is located in southwest Germany today, the state of Baden Wuertemberg, to Philadelphia and then to North Carolina. The stone also notes the fate of but two of the thousands of other would-be emigrants "who died and were buried at sea." Notice the change in surname from BEHRINGER to BARRINGER, a common practice among the early settlers in Cabarrus county. John Paul BARRINGER was one of the first to arrive in this area.

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those who pay for their passage or can give good security; the others, who cannot pay, must remain on board the ships till they are purchased, and are released from the ships by their purchasers.....

The sale of human beings in the market on board ship is carried on thus: Every day Englishmen, Dutchmen and High-German people come from the city of Philadelphia and other places, in part from a great distance, say twenty, thirty, or forty hours away, and to on board the newly arrived ship that has brought and offers for sale passengers from Europe, and select among the healthy persons such as they deem suitable for their business, and bargain with them how long they will serve for their passage-money, which most of them are still in debt for. When they come to an agreement, it happens that adult persons bind themselves in writing to serve three, four, five, or six years for the amount due them, according to their age and strength. But very young people, from 10 to 15 years, must serve till they are 21 years old.

When people arrive who cannot make themselves free, but have children under five years, the parents cannot free themselves by them; for such children must be given to somebody without compensation to be brought up, and they must serve out their bringing up till they are 21 years old. Children from five to ten years, who pay half their passage, viz., thirty florins, must likewise serve for it till they are twenty-one years of age; they cannot, therefore redeem their parents by taking the debt of the latter upon themselves. But children above ten years can take part of their parents' debt upon themselves.

A woman must stand for her husband if he arrives sick, and in like manner, a man for his sick wife, and take the debt upon herself or himself, and thus serve five or six years not alone for his or her debt, but also that of the sick husband or wife. But if both are sick, such persons are sent from the ship to the sickhouse (hospital), but not until it appears probable that they will find no purchasers. As soon as they are well again they must serve for their passage, or pay if they have the means.

When a husband or wife has died at sea, when the ship has made more than half of her trip, the survivor must pay or serve not only for himself or herself, but also for the deceased.

When both parents have died over half-way at sea, their children, especially when they are young and have nothing to pawn or pay, must stand for their own parents' passage, and serve till they are 21 years old. When one has served his or her term, he or she is entitled to a new suit of clothes at parting; and if it has been so stipulated, a man gets in addition a horse, a woman, a cow....²⁵

My reason for giving the accounts of Newlanders and Redemptioners is to provide a contemporary observer's view of conditions as they were at the time my ancestors were coming to America. I have attempted to show that previous migrations from Germany to the colonies were caused by wars, religious problems and poor economic conditions.

²⁵Gottlieb Mittleberger, Journey to Pennsylvania in the Year 1750 and Return to Germany in the Year 1754. (Translated by Carl T. Eben, New York, 1898)

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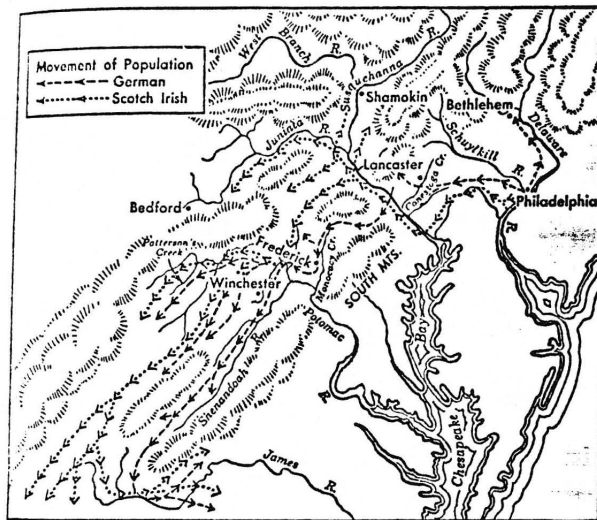
Movement from Pennsylvania to Carolina

By the time my ancestors landed in Pennsylvania in 1751, there were already a stream of settlers moving down the colonial road through Maryland, to Virginia and Carolina. Just as the word had been initiated to Europe describing the opportunities in the colonies, so was it getting back to Pennsylvania of the "better" lands to the south.

Through natural increase and by the addition of new immigrants coming to Pennsylvania from Europe, there were thousands of Scotch-Irish and Germans in William Penn's colony by 1720. Only some twenty years later, there was apparently a scarcity of good land for immigrants, and the price of land was rising.²⁶ Many newcomers had to serve as indentured servants for three to seven years, but after this period had been completed, they began to push westward and to the south.

Billington noted, "As they moved along this natural highway they found that the land prices steadily declined; Pennsylvania charged £15 for each hundred acres after 1738, Maryland only £5, and Virginia speculators in the Shenandoah Valley even less. This was the magnet that drew the Palatines steadily southward."²⁷

It seems that since most of the Germans were poor, they sought cheaper land to the south.



The Settlement of Pennsylvania
and the Great Valley of Virginia²⁸

Just as war had caused earlier migration of Germans to England and its colonies in America, so war would also be one of the causes of migration to the Carolinas. In 1744, the War of Jenkin's Ear became King George's War with the entry of France on the side of Spain. Since the Indians were allies of the French, this threat of war with France in Canada and the Ohio Valley probably caused people to leave New Jersey and Pennsylvania. Males from New York to Virginia were expected to fight. It was likely because of this sort of "draft," the settlers were streaming into the Yadkin Valley of North Carolina by 1747.²⁹ Ramsey also states that

these early settlers had a mistrust for authority and did not like the high cost of

²⁶A.B. Faust, German Element, p. 230; Ramsey, Carolina Cradle, p. 147; Hammer, Rhinelanders, p. 25.

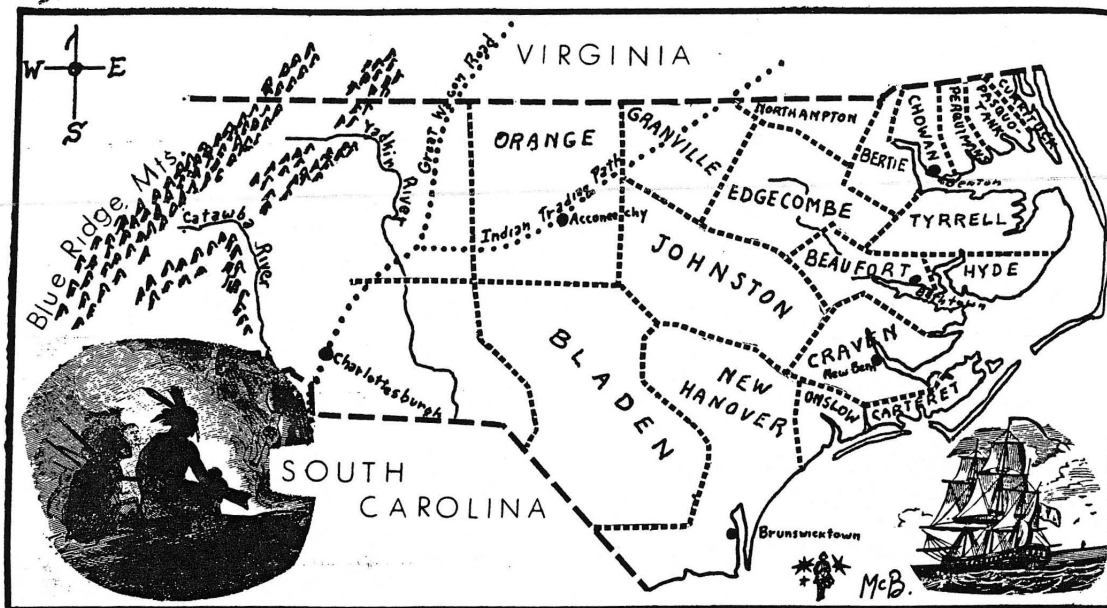
²⁷Ray A. Billington, Westward Expansion, A History of the American Frontier (New York: The MacMillan Company, 1959), p. 90.

²⁸Ibid, p. 91.

²⁹Ramsey, Carolina Cradle, pp 16-17.

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consumer goods in Pennsylvania and the other colonies.³⁰ Gehrke mentions that there was a big increase in settlers into North Carolina in the years 1748 to 1755.³¹



The British Province of North Carolina in 1752

Several sources mention the role of geography in the migration to the Carolinas from Pennsylvania. Word must have passed back to the latter state from some of the early settlers regarding the salubrious climate in the Carolinas. The longer growing season, the mild winters and possibly stories of what one could acquire in the way of land were reasons for many of the settlers to migrate. I visited Zweibrücken in the Palatinate in 1956, and I was in Waldorf, Baden Württemberg in 1976. These parts of Germany along the Rhine are the warmest areas in Germany. Near Waldorf one can see tobacco and vegetables growing with mountains nearby. Certainly the piedmont section of North Carolina, where Cabarrus County is located, is more similar to their homeland than Pennsylvania, especially in regard to the milder climate.

R.D.W. CONNER wrote that the German immigrants to Carolina were adventurers, hunters and trappers, and that others, who had removed for religious reasons, came looking for cheap land.³² In the preface to Carolina Cradle, Ramsey claims that the settlers came to Carolina because of a variety of considerations: geography, economic conditions in England and the colonies, social and religious motivation, the abundance of cheap land and international conflict.³³

³⁰Ibid, p. 20.

³¹Gehrke, Rowan and Cabarrus, p. 366.

³²R.D.W. Connor, Race Elements in the White Population of North Carolina, NC State Normal & Industrial College Historical Publication, No. I, p. 17.

³³Ramsey, Carolina Cradle, preface. 12

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It is not known exactly when or who the first Germans were to settle in what is now Cabarrus County. It is believed by some that there were three families: BARRINGER (BEHRINGER), DRY (DERR) and SMITH (SCHMIDT). The earliest estimate of their arrival is about 1745 or 1746.³⁴ These Germans were the forerunners of a

larger migration from Pennsylvania that would settle the Piedmont region of North Carolina between 1751 and 1761.³⁵ Because of the dangers of Indian attacks, there was little migration until the close of the French and Indian War in 1763. Gehrke believes that the majority of Germans emigrated from Pennsylvania to North Carolina between 1763 and the opening of the Revolutionary War in 1775.³⁶

We know that the vast majority of Germans in early Mecklenburg County settled on Dutch Buffalo Creek. By the end of the Eighteenth Century, Cabarrus County, which had been formed from Mecklenburg in 1792, was the most German one in North Carolina, having achieved this distinction through births to Americans of German descent, migrations of German settlers from Pennsylvania and possibly from some Hessian soldiers who had deserted during the Revolutionary War.³⁷

In discussing the interior of North Carolina, Bernheim wrote: "Had a traveler from Pennsylvania visited, about forty or fifty years ago (1820-1830), portions of the present counties of



Movement of the Germans to the South³⁸
(dotted areas)

³⁴John H. Wheeler, Reminiscences and Memoirs of North Carolina and Eminent North Carolinians (Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co.), 1966, p. xlii.

³⁵Billington, Westward, p. 91.

³⁶Gehrke, Rowan and Cabarrus, p. 366.

³⁷Richard F. Knapp, "Golden Promise in the Piedmont: The Story of John Reed's Mine," The North Carolina Review, Vol. LII, No. 1, January 1975, p. 2.

³⁸Billington, Westward, p. 91.

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Alamance, Guilford, Davidson, Rowan, Cabarrus, Stanley, Iredell, Catawba, Lincoln and some others in the state of North Carolina, he might have believed himself to have unexpectedly come upon some part of the old Keystone State."³⁸

Many of the family names found in Montgomery, Berks, Lehigh and Northampton Counties, Pennsylvania, are also found in North Carolina Counties, e.g., KLEIN (CLINE), TREXLER, SCHLOUGH, SEITZ (SIDES), REINHARDT, BIBERS (BEAVER), KOHLMAN (COLEMAN), DERR (DRY), BERGER (BARRIER), BEHRINGER (BARRINGER). A SCHWARTZWAELEDER (BLACKWELDER) family of seven sons had two killed out of four that fought in the Battle of Camden, South Carolina.³⁹

From the many records available, it is apparent that most of the Germans came from Pennsylvania to what is now Cabarrus County because of the threat of war, the better economic conditions, the good climate and cheap land. Most of them came to Carolina overland from Pennsylvania.

Pennsylvania Germans or "Dutch"

While my uncle referred to us as flatheaded "Dutchmen," and our ancestors came from Germany to Pennsylvania, am I a Pennsylvania German or Pennsylvania Dutch? The former seems to be a better term. Richard H. Shryock wrote that it is to be assumed that Pennsylvania Germans were those Germans who immigrated into that province or state prior to about 1812, and their descendants in other regions including the Carolinas, Iowa and Ontario.⁴⁰ Since my earliest ancestors arrived in 1751, they would fit into this category. Shryock said that he employed the term "Pennsylvania Germans" to include both the German and English speaking descendants of the original German settlers.⁴¹ Gehrke wrote that in the early days, the German settlers from Pennsylvania never referred to themselves as "the Dutch," but correctly termed themselves "Germans."⁴²

The term "Dutch" was used mainly by English speaking people who could not properly pronounce the word "Deutsch," the German word for German. "Pennsylvania Dutch" is the language that was a dialect of the early German settlers that



Gravestone, St. John's Lutheran Church, Mt. Pleasant, N.C.
(Photo by author)

³⁸Bernheim, p. 247.

³⁹Ibid.

⁴⁰Richard H. Shryock, "The Pennsylvania Germans in American History," The Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography, Vol. LXIII, Jul 1934, No. 3, p. 279.

⁴¹Ibid.

⁴²Gehrke, p. 364.

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settled in Pennsylvania. The language was familiarly known as "Pennsylvania Deutsch." It was made up of the dialect used in the ancient Palatinate, Wuerttemberg, Baden and other areas bordering the Rhine, intermixed with English words.⁴³ Royal Governor TRYON of North Carolina visited Captain BARRINGER on the Dutch Buffalo Creek before the Revolutionary War and referred to him as "the gallant Dutchman."⁴⁴



Gravestone- St. John's Lutheran Church, Mt. Pleasant, N.C.⁴⁸

reminding his readers that there had been a time when many negro slaves spoke nothing else. Nine years later, in 1881, the Rev. Jethro Rumble wrote:

⁴³Bernheim, p. 148. For a good account of Pennsylvania Deutsch as it was spoken in Cabarrus County, see: Hammer, Rowan and Cabarrus, pp. 100-116.

⁴⁴Bernheim, p. 148.

⁴⁵R. D. W. Connor, Race Elements, p. 17.

⁴⁶Ibid, p. 104.

⁴⁷Ibid, p. 147.

⁴⁸Adolph NUSSMAN was the first regular pastor of St. John's Lutheran Church, Mt. Pleasant, N.C., in 1773. The church itself was established circa 1745 as Dutch Buffalo Creek Church. NUSSMAN came from Hanover to Charleston, S.C., then to Cabarrus County. (Photo by author)

Both the language and the names of these early settlers did not die easily. The Pennsylvania Germans in what is now Cabarrus County were isolated from their English speaking neighbors in a rural settling. The German Language was the language of the cradle, altars, firesides, baptisms, marriages and funerals. Because these people spoke German, they took little interest in the politics of their day. The Bible of Luther was used in their schools and churches.⁴⁵

Before the Revolutionary War, the modern day COON was KUHN, BARRINGER was BEHRINGER, SMITH was SCHMIDT and WILLIAMS was WILHELM.⁴⁶ Because of the commercial and legal transactions that required English, a change eventually took place, and even their surnames were anglicized.⁴⁷ One of our relatives, Sarah FAGGART, married an Elijah COTTON in 1808. The records state that at the time of her marriage she spoke only German, while he spoke English but could understand German. Sarah was born in 1790 and died in 1853.

Bernheim noticed in 1872 that the German communities were rapidly losing their language, re-

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The Pennsylvania Dutch has almost ceased to be heard on our streets, where once its quaint tones of mingled German and English was so familiar. The dialect is gone, but the accent and the idiom still linger on in many tongues, and the tradition and folklore of the Old World still flow in deep undercurrent in many families. It was estimated that in the year 1899 about twelve members of St. John's in Cabarrus could still speak "Deutsch."⁴⁹

My records and research contradict some of these writings. For example, the first English school was not opened in Cabarrus County until 1898 by John Yeoman. If the language of the school was German, it seems hard to believe that only twelve could still speak German in 1899.⁵⁰ The Germans in Cabarrus County apparently clung to their language a long time both at home and in church. Sharpe states in 1856, that the Lutherans in Cabarrus County frequently used the word "already" in the sense of "now." They also used "Parson" in addressing their minister, e.g., Parson HAHN or Parson BLACKWELDER.

The German accents must have still been very strong after 1900. My uncle, mother and her oldest sister can still recall their folks speaking with a strong accent. Today, the German culture that was brought to Cabarrus County has evaporated, and has been assimilated with other cultures.

In my own family, I have done what some people would think of as anachronistic. I have given my children the German names - Arnim, Martin and Jan - and we have spoken only German with them since birth. But I am witnessing what our earliest ancestors must have experienced, because our children must communicate with their peers. They now speak English back to us. We attend the Zion Lutheran Church in Akron, Ohio, every other Sunday morning. The services are in High German, both the singing and preaching. While we were visiting St. John's Lutheran Cemetery in Mount Pleasant, Cabarrus County, N.C., in December, 1976, and were photographing gravestones of our ancestors,⁵¹ the sounds of my children yelling - "Vater, hier ist ein Faggart"- to me certainly sounded good in that necropolis near the Dutch Buffalo.

Wanderlust Continues

The descendants of the Germans who came to North Carolina in the eighteenth century continued to move for reasons similar to those of their ancestors before them- for richer soil and better economic conditions.⁵² In 1850, there were

⁴⁹Sharpe, New Geography, p. 29.

⁵⁰R. D. W. Connor, Race Elements, p. 108.

⁵¹G. D. Bernheim and George H. Cox, History of the Evangelical Lutheran Synod and Ministerium of North Carolina, Philadelphia, 1902, p. 129.

"On the 22 of October, 1772, three benevolent members of the church council, Jacob FEGERT, Max HAUS, and Jacob THEIME, paid the sum of fifth shillings, the accustomed note, on one hundred acres of government land, on a portion of which the church had already been built, and entered it in event for the congregation of Dutch Buffalo Meeting-House." P. 130.

⁵²James W. Patton, "Letters from North Carolina Emigrants in the Old Northwest, 1830-1834," The Missouri Valley Historical Review, Vol. XLVII, June 1960, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, p. 262.

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33, 175 natives of North Carolina living in Indiana and 13, 851 living in Illinois.⁵³

Cabarrus County residents were a part of this migration. Not only was the soil there becoming poor, but the families had grown large, and there was not enough land for every member of the family. It is obvious that a number of Lutherans from Cabarrus and surrounding counties had migrated to Indiana and Illinois. By 1825, a call was made from Union County, Illinois, signed by forty-three persons, for a pastor or missionary who would be able to preach in the German and English languages.⁵⁴ In 1827, the Reverend John C.A. SCHOENBERG was sent out by the Synod of North Carolina. In 1831, the Reverend Daniel SCHERER, then pastor at St. John's in Cabarrus County, removed to Illinois, where he succeeded the Reverend SCHOENBERG, and two years later formed a congregation at Hillsboro in Montgomery County. The Hillsboro congregation was received in full connection with the North Carolina Synod in 1834.⁵⁵

Among the families from Cabarrus County who migrated to the Old Northwest were the LUDWICKS and the CRESSes. Here are two examples of their letters which help to explain why they left Cabarrus, and, in addition, identifies their route to Illinois.

This is to Brother Daniel LUDWICK and sister Nancy LUDWICK
I tender my compliments to you. I am really sorrow for you that you work them old red filds and git nothing and hear it is as black and rich as you wold want it. I want you to inform us about your famaly and all our relation. I want you to pay John WILHELLEM that 12- $\frac{1}{2}$ cents I forgot to pay him. Nomore at peasent but still remember us and all. Writ as quick as possabil.

Joseph CRESS

| | | |
|--|----------------------------------|-------|
| | From Concor to Battys ford | 25 ms |
| | from thenc Morganton | 51 " |
| | " " Swanano gap | 42 " |
| | " " Bunkim Courthouse | 18 " |
| | " " Worm Springs | 35 " |
| | " " Chucky River Purentens feary | 22 |
| | " " Mossy Creek iron works | 28 " |
| | " " Clinch R Sutherlins fery | 44 " |
| | " " Montgomery | 29 " |
| | " " Officers Turnpike | 42 " |
| | " " Cainy fork Waltens feary | 49 " |
| | " " Hartsville | 18 " |
| | " " Gallitin | 18 " |
| | " " Russellville | 45 " |
| | " " Shawneytown | 110 " |
| | " " Carlyle | 111 " |
| | " " Greenville | 21 |
| | " " Hillsboro | 22 |

⁵³United States Census Office, Abstract of the Seventh Census, (Washington, 1853), p. 16.

⁵⁴Patton, Letters, p. 265.

⁵⁵Bernheim, Lutherans, p. 34.

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Charles a few words more to you. I want you to be shure to com
and if you do come singl and fale no.

Joseph CRESS

(Addressed)

Concord Cabaras County North Carolina
Nichola LUDWICK
Charles LUDWICK

(Postmarked)

Hillsboro Ills
Apl 10th

[Ref: footnote # 56]

There were others from Cabarrus County who moved west by going south around the Appalachians instead of over them like the CRESSes and the LUDWICKs. One Y. B. COTTON of Cabarrus County married the daughter of my first ancestors to the county, Sarah FAGGOT. They moved to Georgia, and one of their twelve children, E. B. COTTON, became a prominent planter in Louisiana. Some of their descendants live in Louisiana to this day.⁵⁷

It is obvious from various reference books in Cabarrus County that many descendants of the early German settlers still live there today. They do not speak German as the Germans do in Fredericksburg, Texas, or the Amish and Mennonites in Pennsylvania and Ohio, who still cling to their "Pennsylvania Dutch" language and customs. Recently, I searched through two of my high school yearbooks (1952 and 1954 from Winecoff High School, located in the north of Concord and not in the west where most of the Germans settled) for German names and found the following: WEINCOFF (WEINKAUFF), COOK (KOCH), LUDWICK, CRIDER, FINK, ROSEMAN (ROSEMAN), WAGNER, CANUP (KNUFF), CARPENTER (ZIMMERMANN), CLINE (KLEIN), EDDLEMAN (EDELMAAN), GOODMAN (GUTHMANN), HOLSHOUSER (HOLZHAUSER), ISENHOUR (EISENHAUER), SHUE (SCHUH), WHITE (WEISS), BARNHARDT (BERNHARDT), WAGONER (WAGNER), BLACKWELDER (SCHWARZWAELDER), SOUTHER (SUTHER), HILEMAN, NEISLER, WIDENHOUSE, HEILIG, BRIGMAN, MILLER (MUELLER), OVERCASH (OBERKIRSCH), MISENHEIMER (MEISSENHEIMER), BEAVER (BIBER), TROUTMAN (TRAUTMAN), ALLMAN, WILHELM, STIRWALT (STEIGERWALT), SCHRIVER, SUTHER, FISHER (FISCHER, FISCHLER), BOST (BAST), KESLER, SHEPERD (SHAEFFER), RAMSEUR, SMITH (SCHMIDT), WILLIAMS (WILHELM), SIDES (SEITZ), SLOOP (SCHLUPPE).

I do not know how many others derived their German descent through their mother, like I have. My mother lives in Union County, N.C.; her oldest sister lives in Pinehurst, Moore Co., N.C.; and her youngest sister lives in Virginia. My brother and I continue to wander--he lives in Los Angeles, California, and I live in Akron, Ohio.

In this article, I have tried to show how Cabarrus County became the most German County in North Carolina at the end of the Eighteenth Century. I have attempted to show from what lands the Germans came, the routes of their journeys, and when and why they came. Because my ancestors were among these immigrants, my interest is perhaps greater than others not so allied in the past. The evidence that I have given does not always show the exact causation of their migrations, however the data here can still be profitably used.

I think the material could be used as an integral part in the classroom of American, European and North Carolina history. Perhaps many already know the history I have written here. However, I have experienced in my lifetime that every generation must learn their history anew, or that history is lost. ◆ ◆

⁵⁶Patton, Letters, p. 267.

⁵⁷Biographical and Historical Memoirs of Louisiana, Vol. I, 1892.

Faggard

Funeral Services For Mrs. Faggard Conducted Friday

Mrs. Cleve D. Faggard, 55, died at County Hospital Thursday after an illness of about a week.

A native of Wade, she lived at Kreole where she was a member of the Methodist Church and the WSCS.

Funeral services were held Friday from Falls in Moss Point and Caswell Springs Methodist Church. The Rev. J. H. Dillard, pastor of Kreole Methodist, officiated, assisted by the Rev. L. E. Havens, Jr., Caswell Springs.

Interment was in Caswell Springs Cemetery. Pall bearers were six of her nephews—Donald, Dennis, Lum, Elvis, Gerald and Hilliard Cumbest.

Survivors are her husband and four sons, J. D., C. D., and Norris, all of Moss Point, and Wyndol, Kreole; one daughter, Mrs. Raymond Outzen, Pascagoula.

Four brothers, Roy, Earl, Mack and Leon Cumbest, all of Wade; two sisters, Mrs. Sam Kirkwood and Mrs. Clifton Kirkwood, both of Wade; and five grandchildren.

8-19-1965

Faggard

HERNANDO, Miss. — Judy Faggard of Hernando, a 1967 graduate of Moss Point High School and 1971 graduate of the University of Mississippi, is in China this summer teaching an oral English workshop class at Jiangnan University, Wuxi, China.



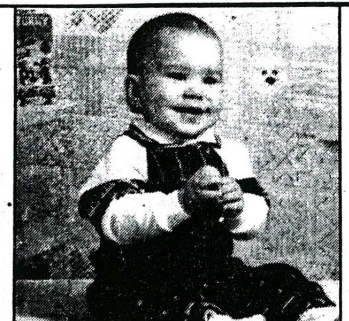
Faggard

This is a Mississippi College/Cooperative Service International program.

Ms. Faggard is the daughter of J.D. and Mazie Faggard of Moss Point.

Ms. Faggard, along with eight teachers from Mississippi, will be teaching oral English July 13-Aug. 7 at Jiangnan. Each teacher will have a class of 16 students consisting of teenagers to adults. The university is furnishing accommodations for the teachers.

Ms. Faggard will also be touring China before the workshop. She will be visiting Hong Kong, Beijing, The Forbidden City, The Great Wall, Shanghai and Xian, where they will tour the lifesize terracotta army near Mount Li.



MATTHEW LEE FAGGARD

Son of Denny and Bobbie Faggard was 1 year old on December 21, 1991. Grandparents are Odessa Dixon of Grand Bay, AL. and the late Bobby Dixon; C.D. and Marge Faggard of Moss Point, Great grandmother is Annis Lynd of Grand Bay, AL.

Byrd-Faggard

GAUTIER — Pamela Renee Byrd of Hurley and Timothy Calvin Faggard of Wade were married Dec. 5, 1992, in the home of the bride's parents. The Rev. Kenna Byrd, the bride's father, officiated at the garden ceremony which overlooked the bayou.

Parents of the couple are the Rev. and Mrs. Kenna Byrd of Hurley and Gautier and Mr. and Mrs. LC Faggard of Wade.

Serving her sister as matron of honor was Becky Kilgore of Pascagoula.

Serving his son as best man was LC Faggard of Wade.

After a wedding trip to New Orleans, La., the couple is at home in Wade.



Mr. and Mrs. T.C. Faggard

Pascagoula Public Library
Local History & Genealogy Department
Faggard Family History

is the lunatic fringe to whom means front stage center and the light of publicity. They'll do ing to gain that position. t to say there are no honest and citizens who take information because they believe it the right. There are those and many of they usually don't demand or ac their actions.

s us to see the sovereignty com the stand it has. We believe it ward for Mississippi. It could be an were misquoted or their state-erated. This seems hardly likely, so.

il does have a story to tell the nation. It is a story with merit ive, appeal if properly told.

on't believe we can tell it with gathered by paid informers and

charges also increased. Even the proposed 33 1/3% increase in the first class letter rate wouldn't allow the post office department to break even, for today it costs the department close to five cents to handle a letter.

For years Congress has been battling this postal deficit around and doing nothing about it. And if the close committee vote approving the present measure—13 to 8—is any indication it won't this time.

With the present session entering its closing weeks and far, far behind in its work—only four pieces of major legislation have been acted on so far—it will die on the calendar in one House or the other and the abused taxpayer will continue to shoulder the expense of a situation brought about by Congressional foot-dragging and politics.

County Court...

(Continued From Page 1)
proclamation it can't be established.

The governor has power to create the court and...

VFW OFFICIALS ARE SHOWN ABOVE AT A DISTRICT MEETING HELD SUNDAY IN THE brand-new Pascagoula VFW home on Highway 90. The home was dedicated Friday. From left are Harold Seaman, post advocate; Claude Green, chaplain; Willy Ladnier, junior vice commander; J. D. Williams, advocate; B. F. Gorman, commander; Delos Burke of Picayune, state quartermaster, and Norris Herring, district commander. (Chronicle Staff Photo)

Ellsworth Snyder Dies On Thursday

Ellsworth Anthony Snyder, 53, died suddenly Thursday at his residence on Highway 90 west of Gautier.

At an inquest held by Roy T. O'Bryant, coroner, Mrs. Snyder said he woke up about 5 a.m. and complained of feeling hot. When she went to call a son in a nearby trailer he was gasping for breath.

Before the arrival of an ambulance and a physician he had died. Verdict of the jury was death from natural causes.

Members of the jury were John D. Barnes, Walter Pol, John Ledbetter, Aubrey Coff, J. A. Ellis, H. Culpepper and Eddie Barnes, bailiff.

A native of Williamsport, Pa., Snyder had been a resident of Jackson County since 1939, living in Gautier for six years.

He was self-employed as a novelty maker. He had served five years in the Army.

Survivors are his widow, four sons, W. E. Snyder, US Army, Camp Polk, John Sidney, Frederick and Jerry, all of Gautier, and a daughter, Irma June of Gautier.

Funeral services will be held today at Pascagoula Falls at 3:30 p.m. Interment will be in Crest Lawn Cemetery, Ocean Springs.

Rites Are Today For Mrs. Jones

Mrs. George Thomas Jones, 63, native and lifelong resident of Vancleave, died at her residence Wednesday.

She is survived by her husband; a daughter, Mrs. Tom McCall...

Services Sunday For C. D. Faggard

Cleveland D. Faggard, 56, evaporator operator at International Paper Company, was found dead at his residence in Kfole Friday evening.

A coroner's inquest conducted by Roy T. O'Bryant, coroner, returned a verdict of death from a self-inflicted gunshot wound. There was no evidence given as to the reason. A note was found.

A native of Wade he had been a resident of Moss Point for 33 years. He was a member of the Baptist Church. His wife died last August.

Survivors are four sons, J. D. Faggard, C. D. Faggard and Norris Faggard, all of Moss Point, and Wyndol Faggard, student at Southern College; one daughter, Mrs. Raymond Outzen, Pascagoula; his mother, Mrs. W. J. Faggard of Kfole.

Three brothers, J. H. (Buddy) Faggard, Kfole, J. A. Johnny Faggard, Moss Point and A. V. Faggard, Lockport, La.; four sisters, Mrs. Annie Mae Hamilton, Kfole, Mrs. Lois Lambert, New Orleans, Mrs. Graham Rape, Moss Point, and Mrs. J. P. McCobb, Kfole; and five grandchildren.

Funeral services were held Sunday at Moss Point Falls Chapel with the Rev. J. P. Kirkland, pastor of Kfole Baptist, officiating. Interment was in Caswell Springs Cemetery in Wade.

Pall bearers were Doc Miles, Melvin Gibson, Ollie Taylor, H. A. Wilkes, Wesley Bush and Steve Knight.

Stitch Club Meets

The Stitch Club met Wednesday at the home of Mrs. Leona J. Wells on Lake Avenue, Pasca...

the birthday of Mrs. J. E. Krebs. Mrs. Mack Hudson won the door prize.

See us for all types of dependable insurance... we present the nation's most reliable insurance company

WATTS-SPANN INSURANCE AGENCY, INC.

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"OUR 52nd YEAR SERVING JACKSON COUNTY"
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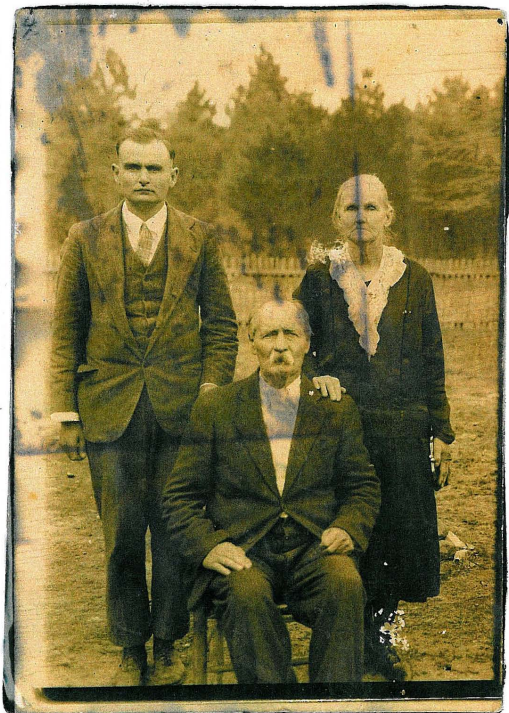
U.S. ROYAL TIRES

Chronicle Star

May 25, 1956

Pascagoula Public Library
Local History & Genealogy Department
Faggard Family History

Nancy
Verna
"Faggard" Davis



Pascagoula Public Library
Local History & Genealogy Department
Faggard Family History

The parents of
Amber Suzette Faggard
and
Dudley Kevin Harn
request the honor
of your presence
at the union in marriage
of their children
on Tuesday evening, July 3, 1979
at seven o'clock
at The Reorganized Church
of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints
Escatawpa, Mississippi

Reception following

Faggard

Moss Point 1943 Grid Schedule Opens Sept. 24

The football schedule at the Moss Point High school will open September 24 with a game with Gulfport High school in Gulfport, Thomas K. Swayze, principal and athletic director, announced Wednesday.

The remaining schedule will be as follows: October 1, Biloxi High school, here; October 8, Murphy High school, Mobile; October 15, McGill Institute, Mobile; October 22, Gulfport High school, Moss Point; October 29, Gulf Coast Military Academy, Gulfport; November 5, University Military School, Mobile, and November 12, Biloxi High school, Biloxi.

Approximately 30 boys are reporting for practice, Mr. Swayze said, with six letter men in the group. These are Junior Farragut, halfback; Norris Faggard, fullback; Vernon Wells, quarterback; Julius Clark, halfback; Jack Fields, guard; Everett Howard, center; and Don Blanchard, substitute center. Of this group, only four were regular members of the 1942-43 starting team.

Making a nice showing in the backfield are Paul Jones, Mack Myers and H. M. Rhodes and Don Blanchard and Gene Stauter seem to have the edge over Rupert Cirlot and Shy Piece in the end zones, Mr. Swayze said. First team tackles, C. W. Davis and Dick Dickerson, are being pushed by Mack Simmons, Jr., and Frank Hammond. Billy Spruell and Jack Fields appear to be the pick of the aspirants for guard positions mainly because of their experience, size and speed, according to the coach, but Vernon Larsen, Red Davis and Newt Huddleston are out for guards with Larsen slightly in front. Everett Howard who was considered one of the best centers on the coast last year, is in that position this year with Guy Lassiter and Kenneth Farragut as understudies.

The squad is running T formation now and later the program will probably include the single wing back formation. The offense is being built on deception, speed and passing, Mr. Swayze declared. Among others who are making themselves evident on the practice field are Benton Dailey, David Parnell, Stephen Stringfellow, Fred Hansen, L. C. Graham, Lester Dantzler, Hosea Nelson, James Faggard, Tipton and Jones.

9-17-43

GENEALOGY COLLECTION
DO NOT CIRCULATE

Pascagoula Public Library
Local History & Genealogy Department
Faggard Family History

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BY PET.
Colt is most dead.
She seems very lonely.
We are not fenced in yet.
The Hill is as dry as ever.
Plenty of peddlers in our town.
The Marions are very numerous around here.
Mr. J. Landon, of Mobile was a visitor here last week.
The buggy top is gone, but the horse still survives.
Miss Jennie Jones has been very ill, but is some better.
Mr. L. W. Dudley is building a large store on Front street.
Mr. Martin Hough's residence on Elder road is nearing completion.
Mr. J. E. Nelson is building a large residence on Front street.
Mr. Harry Lynd has erected a large store on Randall's ferry road.
We are glad to know that Rev. G. W. Huff is well again, able to fill his appointments.
Mr. E. B. Smith's shingle mill is about completed. Come one, come all and get good shingles.
On his 18th birthday, Thursday last, one of our best boys, Tyra Roberts, was drowned at Dantzer's mill. He was a very promising young man.
To the Teachers of Jackson County.
By authority, the date of the Teachers' Institute has been changed from August 9th to the 13rd. Prof. G. W. Benton will be assisted by Prof. W. W. Lockwood, and they urge all teachers to bring their text books and promise us the best Institute we have ever had. You can't well afford to miss this opportunity, so please attend. Respectfully,
D. D. COWAN,
County Supt. Education.

MARRIED.
In Scranton at the residence of Judge Childsey and by him, on Wednesday, July 21, 1897, Mr. GREENHAGEN and Mrs. M. G. HOLLAND, both of Escatawpa.
DIED.
In New Orleans, on Wednesday, July 21, 1897, at 5:15 p. m., CATHERINE R. TURNBULL, aged 74 years, sister of Mr B. M. Turnbull, formerly of Pascagoula

Port of Pascagoula.



OFFICE DEMOCRAT-STAR,
Scranton, Miss., July 23, 1897.
[Report for week ending July 22, 1897.]

ENTERED.
July 19. Am. sch. Florence and Lillian, 212 tons, Cobb from Sagua, Cuba.
July 20. Am. sch. R. D. Spear, 299 tons, Farr from Kingston, Jamaica.
July 20. Am. sch. James Slater, 267 tons, Peterson from Sagua.
CLEARED.
July 15. Brit. ss. Windsor, 1,798 tons for Dordrecht, Rotterdam, Bremen & Co. with 1,429

Adopted July 6, 1897.
VOLNEY BROWN, Mayor.
A. D. KREBS, Clerk.

ESCATAWPA ITEMS.

BY SCRIBUS.

Some people are more particular than nice.
The Lake mills are undergoing thorough repairs.
A few persons attended the Seashore camp-meeting.
Mr. Phil Davis is building a nice home next to his store.
Mr. D. M. Goff and family have removed to Nichola, Ala.
Mrs. O. C. Dodge has gone to visit relatives at Handsboro.
Another wedding among the old folks. Well, well, well!
She says she is an Escatawpian and not a Pleasant Hillian.
Mr. Paul Smith and wife have gone on a visit to Vancleave.
The girls enjoyed the ice cream at the residence of Mr. Jas. Wyatt.
Mr. Billy Davis has purchased the late Chas. Ehlers' place, and has moved in.
There was small attendance at the churches Sunday night on account of bad weather.
Prof. Shannon has returned from the Teachers' Institute at Lauderdale looking well.
He is too busy now to come and bring them, so she gets the sweet little letters at the post-office. Such is life.
Mr. Dickerson and family, of New Orleans, have come to be citizens of our town. They occupy the Anderson place.
If you want to get married there are some widows and widowers left yet. Nothing to brag on. Come and see for yourself.
The rain has helped the potato fields wonderfully, and farmers are happy in consequence. Sugar cane and all growing crops are doing better.
Mrs. Price, with her two little girls, has returned from her visit to Crystal Springs and has resumed her school at her residence on the Randall road.
Services at the Baptist church on the second and fourth Sundays; at the Methodist church on the first and second Sundays; prayer meeting and Sunday-school at each, at the regular appointed time. The public are invited and urged to attend.
Mr. Joe Faggard is on a visit from Alabama. He will now sell you a "washree-washee" machine, and if you want him to, he can wash all the clothes you have (more or less) in twenty minutes, and rinse them too on his nice wringer.
The sudden death of young Mr. Tyree Roberts by drowning at the Dantzer mill last Thursday evening was a sad event to his parents and friends. The burial at the Lamitree grave yard was largely attended. The sympathies of the community are with the bereaved ones.
Zion church has a bran new organ, the seats are comfortable, the sexton attends strictly to business, is always on hand in season and out of season, the bell rings out in clear, distinct tones the hours for Sabbath-school, church and prayer meetings, and the people have no excuse for not attending.

Owing to the fact that almost

summer guests. This most popular resorts on
Miss Penelope E. Schenating and cultured's Chautauqua drawing before is quartered at the A
Mrs. Lou Cook and sister Miss Willer, of New a pleasant visit of two family of Capt. John Johnson Saturday.
Messrs. Joseph Geary age, Joseph Schuerman McGrath, Chas. F. Goll of New Orleans spent s the Egan cottage this w
Prominent among th at the Ocean Springs nesday were the follow St. Martin, Misses M. B liams and Mr. S. Daigle, La.
Mr. and Mrs. William New Orleans are domic the season. They have Mrs. Kate Peyton an Georgie and Katie Peyto
A broken leg accident shed to a local freight an unfortunate Sunday E. R. Bragg set the bro the unlucky man Tom taken to his home in Ba
August 18th promise and crowded day in town being the celebration "Laddies," the 19th wou gular day, but in order fremen of other coast to Orleans suburbs and the ally with the special ex our fire company decid on the 18th and exten come to all.
The colored camp m Gulf Coast Camp Grou east of Ocean Springs, N August 12th and contin arrangements have beer the Railroad Co. for r trains will stop daily bo grounds. Rev. W. Mc
Last Thursday week a on the bay and elegant at her home, to a large evinced the hospitality Bragg and the enjoymer to afford others. The l etc. part of the occasio pated in by some of the
Sunday's Picayune co portrait of Col. J. R. Ros Chicago manufacturer beautiful winter villa and also of his magnif sloop the Nepenthe that to have been the fine southern yacht fleet. T tained a biographical Rose and description

9-2-1960
PASCAGOULA CHRONICLE
1960

**Mrs. Lillian Faggard
on school faculty**

The name of Mrs. Lillian Faggard was inadvertently left out of the list of faculty members of the Vancleave School, superintendent Newton Perry Gautier said today.

Mrs. Faggard will teach in the elementary section.

Mrs. Myron Tillman will transport children from the Vancleave area to the CP school at Pascagoula, Gautier added.

**Hundred attend
Faggard reunion
at Wade Sunday**

More than 100 relatives and friends attended a Faggard family reunion and dinner Sunday at Wade Baptist Church.

There is only one surviving child of the original family. He is L. C. Faggard, Wade.

Carey Carter, Mrs. Bessie Carter and son Grover, all of Port Gibson, came the greatest distance for the reunion, which brought together some family members for the first time in 15 years.

948
Wade Woman Be



MRS. NANCY VARINA DAVIS

BACK IN 1866, Confederate President Jefferson Davis had breakfast at the home of William Edward Faggard, near the Mississippi Coast. During the brief visit, the President's wife had the honor of naming a baby girl of the Faggard family. She gave the child her own name, Varina Davis. The baby of that day is now 82-year-old Mrs. Joseph Davis of Wade, Miss., who well remembers how Mrs. Jeff Davis visited her home on occasions and brought her gifts.

By IRENE J. MAHAFFEY
Special Correspondent

PASCAGOULA, Miss.—The memory of Varina Davis, wife of Confederate President Jefferson Davis, lives on in the person of her namesake, Mrs. Joseph Davis of Wade, Miss.

No connection of the Jefferson Davis family, the Wade woman was named Varina by Mrs. Jeff Davis herself, when the Southern President's wife stopped by the home of Mr. and Mrs. William Edward Faggard. The baby was only four months old then.

This was on a morning in September, 1866, as the President of the Confederacy and his charming wife were on their way to Cedar Creek courthouse to do what they could for a colored man, a former servant who had been caught in the meshes of the law.

Stopped in For Breakfast

Coming from Biloxi, about 30 miles up the Gulf Coast, and arising at an early hour to be on time for court opening, they were glad to stop over at the

home of their friends for breakfast—a habit many country families followed in that day. When Mrs. Davis saw the new baby and learned she was still not formally named, she asked permission to name her. The family gave their consent readily, and were not much surprised when she said:

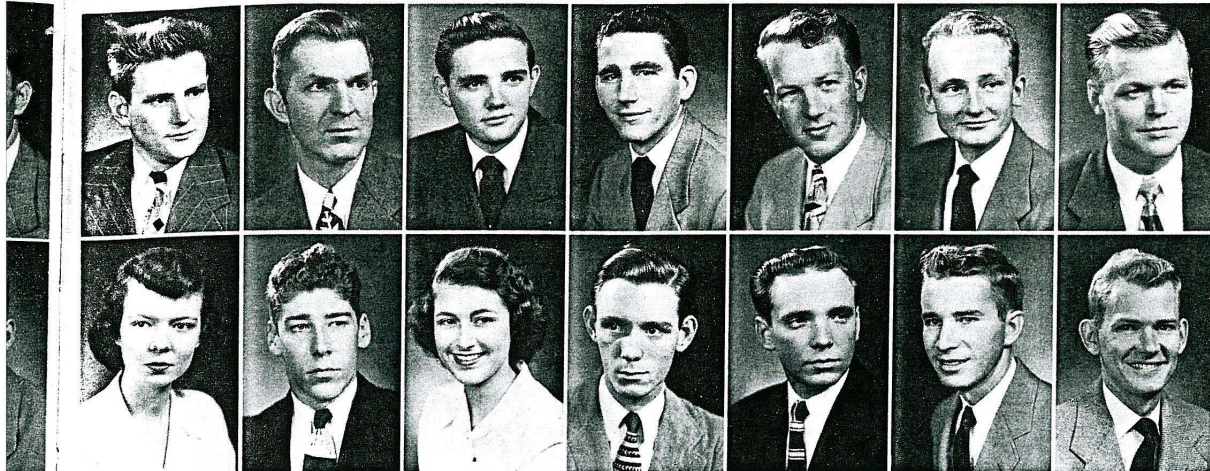
"Then I name you Varina, and I hope you grow up to be a fair child, healthy and happy."

After a hearty country breakfast the couple drove on and attended to their court affairs, but they went back many times to visit the Faggards and to note the growth of the child, often bringing gifts for the little girl.

Now 82 Years Old

Mrs. Nancy Varina Davis, who observed her eighty-second birthday on May 22 of this year, remembers some of those visits well and the pretty lady handing her a lovely lacy bonnet one day. The small Varina Davis was about 13 or 14 years of age when she saw the President's wife for the last time.

Pascagoula Public Library
Local History & Genealogy Department
Faggard Family History



Delbert Driver
Sarah Dyess

William Drury
Taylor Eady, Jr.

Donald Dubuisson
Mary Eckles

Winfield Dunn
Robert Edwards

David Dunn
Robert Effinger, Jr.

John Dunn, Jr.
William Egger

Arvah Dyess
Robert Ehrhardt

ABOVE

First Row:

- DELBERT D. DRIVER, Red Boiling Springs, Tenn.; Pharmacy; American Pharmaceutical Association.
- WILLIAM T. DRURY, Mobile, Ala.; Pharmacy; Kappa Psi; Glee Club.
- DONALD J. DUBUISSON, Gulfport; Liberal Arts; Phi Kappa Psi; Band.
- B. WINFIELD C. DUNN, Meridian; Commerce; Kappa Alpha; President, Kappa Alpha, 1949-50; Omicron Delta Kappa; Delta Sigma Pi; Scabbard and Blade; President, Commerce School, 1949-50; Cadet Colonel, Air ROTC; Rebel Quartet; Executive Council, 1949-50; Interfraternity Council; President, Glee Club, 1948-49.
- DAVID W. DUNN, Oxford; Liberal Arts; Kappa Sigma; Band, 1946-47-48-49; Kappa Kappa Psi; OLE MISS Staff, 1949-50.
- JOHN D. DUNN, JR., Jackson; Commerce.
- ARVAH E. DYESS, Laurel; Liberal Arts; Pi Kappa Alpha; Wesley Foundation.

Second Row:

- SARAH J. DYESS, Laurel; Education; Committee of 100, 1948-49.
- TAYLOR G. EADY, JR., Crystal Springs; Commerce; Band; Delta Sigma Pi; Kappa Kappa Psi.
- MARY J. ECKLES, Jackson; Liberal Arts; Delta Delta Delta; Home Economics Club; Art Club; Glee Club.
- ROBERT G. EDWARDS, Potts Camp; Commerce; Sigma Pi; Cardinal Club, 1948; Interfraternity Council.
- ROBERT C. EFFINGER, JR., Oxford; Liberal Arts; Delta Psi; Scabbard and Blade.
- WILLIAM M. EGGER, Caledonia; Liberal Arts.
- ROBERT D. EHRHARDT, Jackson; Commerce; Kappa Alpha.

BELOW

First Row:

- JESSE M. ELKIN, Water Valley; Liberal Arts; Kappa Alpha.
- GEORGE R. ELLIS, Waynesboro; Liberal Arts; Sigma Nu; Beta Beta Beta; Captain, Scabbard and Blade; Interfraternity Council.
- JOSEPH N. ELLIS, Columbus; Liberal Arts.
- WANDA ENGLAND, Big Creek; Independents; Vice-President, Physical Education Majors Club.
- ETHEL C. ESKRIDGE, Charleston; Education; Alpha Lambda Delta; Kappa Delta Pi; Home Economics Club.

Second Row:

- MAURICE E. ESTES, Columbus; Liberal Arts.
- ROY EVANS, Memphis, Tenn.; Engineering; ASCE.
- LILLY EXUM, Vaughan; Education; Zeta Tau Alpha; Home Economics Club.
- CLEVELAND D. FAGGARD, JR., Moss Point; Education; M Club.
- ROBERT R. FALLIS, Wynne, Ark.; Commerce; Alpha Tau Omega.

Jesse Elkin
Maurice Estes

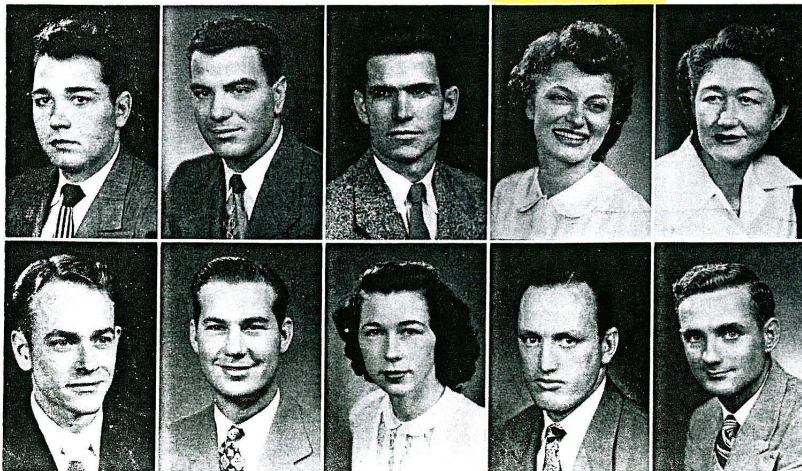
George Ellis
Roy Evans

Joseph Ellis
Lilly Exum

Wanda England
Cleveland Faggard, Jr.

Ethel Eskridge
Robert Fallis

TOM JENKINS
Treasurer of the A.S.B.





BUDDY SHAW
Editor



JIM E. PARKIN
Business Manager

Present

THE 1950 OLE MISS

BPW honors seniors

Four Jackson County high school seniors have been honored for their scholastic achievements by Pascagoula Business and Professional Women's Club.

Mississippi Press

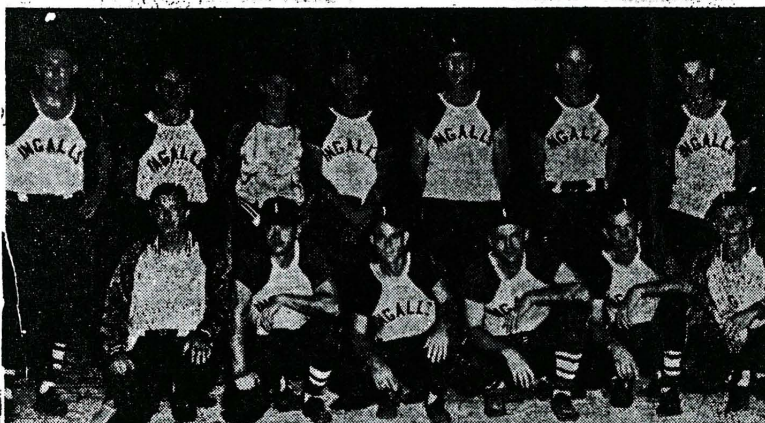
Thursday, January 25, 1978

Susie serves the senior class at Live Oak Academy as reporter, a task she counts among her favorites. She is the 17-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J.D. Faggard of Moss Point, and works parttime at the County Tax Assessor's Office.

With plans to major in elementary education upon her graduation from high school, Susie hopes to attend the Jackson County campus of Mississippi Gulf Coast Junior College before continuing her studies at University of Mississippi.



Susie Faggard



WINNER OF THE STATE SOFTBALL CHAMPIONSHIP AT THE TOURNEY IN BILOXI AT THE weekend was the Pascagoula team representing Ingalls. Members of the aggregation are, standing left to right, Jack Brewster, Joe Womble, Smitty Smith, Wally Cox, Ray Roberts, Norris Faggard and J. T. Bishop. Kneeling are Manus Barless, manager, C. D. Faggard, Donald Olsen, J. D. Faggard, Herbert Krebs and Bob Blythe. See story on sports page.

8-21-63

Faggard File

2-A—Mississippi Press/Monday, March 6, 1989

The Press Profile

Mazie Faggard

Name: Mazie Webb Faggard.

Occupation: Savings teller, Merchants and Marine Bank.

Education: Graduated in 1943 from Pascagoula High School.

Age: 65.

Birthplace: Pascagoula.

Parents: The late C.W. and Myrlie Webb of Pascagoula.

Married to: J.D. Faggard.

Children: Three adult children — Judy Faggard, John Dees Faggard Jr. and Susie Hamm.

First job: Worked in a grocery store, John Henley's store on Delmas Avenue, and at Dantzler Bulk Plant in Pascagoula.

Favorite thing about Jackson County: The shipyard.

Favorite midnight snack: A ham sandwich.

Favorite TV show: *Dynasty*.

Favorite book: *The Power of Positive Thinking* by Dr. Norman Vincent Peale.

Favorite movie: *The Sound of Music*.

If I couldn't be what I am, I'd be: Just what I am; I wouldn't be any good at anything else!

Most embarrassing moment: One time when I was working at the PMP Bank, and my co-worker Wallace Grierson came back from lunch. I was waiting on a customer, and thinking about my lunch, and I just casually asked Wallace if he'd had onions on his sandwich. My customer looked at me kind of sheepishly and said, "Ma'am, that's me, I'm the one who had the onions you smell." I was so embarrassed that a customer would think I was insulting him!

The one thing I can't stand: To hear a child cry.

If I had the time and money, I'd: Buy a swimming pool.

My most cherished material possession: An opal ring I bought with the first money I ever made, from a jewelry store on Delmas Avenue.



Mazie Faggard

A life of work has brought rich rewards

The one person I'd most like to meet: The President.

Hobbies: Flower and vegetable gardening.

Community activities: Member of First Baptist Church of Pascagoula; former member of the Junior Woman's Club of Moss Point; formerly active in local Parents Teachers Association.

My best asset: My one granddaughter.

My daily and working philosophy: Just be nice to the public and they'll be nice to you.

Final word: I care for people and I love everybody.

— By Judy Johnson

It's time to start stocking up for Christmas '82.



Join the 1982 Christmas Savings Club at Merchants & Marine Bank now. And next year, do your holiday shopping without worrying about after-Christmas bills.

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Monday, August 8, 1983

Mississippi Press

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Our staff could be jealous of the 24 Hour Teller. But they look at it this way. As long as you can do your banking whenever you want to — any time, day or night, you’ll be a happier customer. And that’s what we like — lots of happy customers.

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**and the main
attraction
is
MAZIE FAGGARD**

After 30 years with Merchants & Marine Bank . . . Mazie Faggard is retiring. She has been an excellent employee and more than that she's been a friend of our fine customers for all these years.

—COME HELP HER CELEBRATE—

On Wednesday, March 8th from 9 a.m. to 12 Noon . . . Have cake and coffee with Mazie . . . She'll be glad to see you.

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